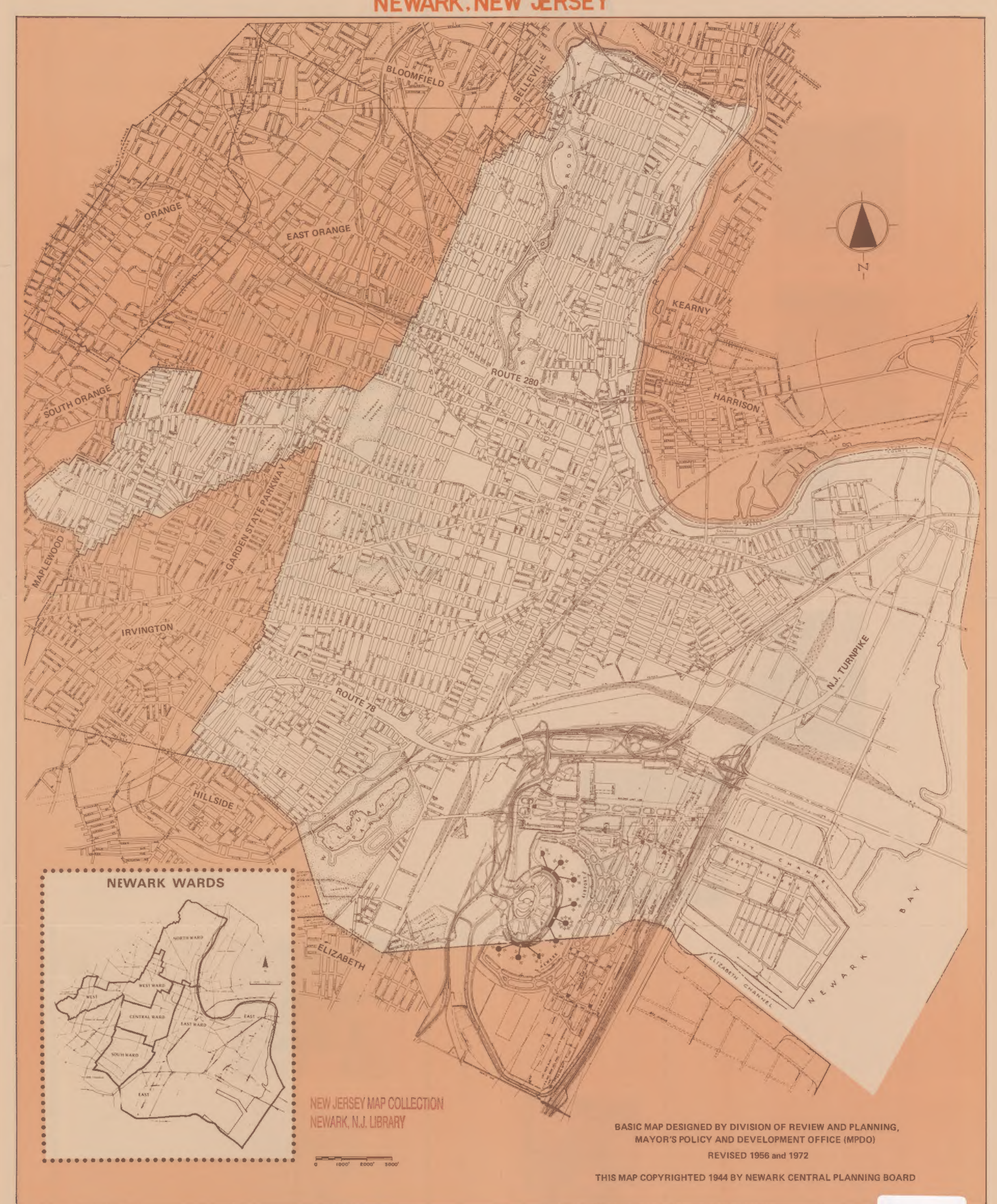
THE CITY OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY



BASIC MAP DESIGNED BY DIVISION OF REVIEW AND PLANNING, MAYOR'S POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICE (MPDO)

REVISED 1956 and 1972

Facts About Newark

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Traffic (1976): 173,000; 6,753,000 passengers; 121,000 cargo tons; 37,000 airmail tons.

11th busiest airport in U.S. Can handle 12 million passengers a year.

Serves 14 airlines. Employs 6,098 workers.

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9 banks, including largest 3 in N.J.; 12 savings & loan associations. Bank assets $977 million.

Third largest insurance center in U.S., after New York and Hartford.

828 restaurants and bars, 479 food stores, 243 clothing stores, 172 gas stations, 126 furniture stores, 87 drug stores, 431 beauty shops, 264 laundries, 164 auto repair shops, 177 barber shops, 69 parking facilities, 44 hardware stores, 30 funeral homes, 70 amusement places (1972).

Total retail sales:	1965 – $734,946,000
	1970 – $613,889,000
	1975 – $707,665,000
Department store sales:	1970 – $108,233,000
	1975 – $ 86,745,000

CLIMATE

Normal temperatures:

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COUNTY of ESSEX

Newark NJ street map

BASIC FACTS ABOUT OUR CITY

(201) 733-8004

Newark Public Information Office
City Hall   Newark, N.J. 07102

CITY OF NEWARK · INCORPORATED 1836

Kenneth A. Gibson, Mayor

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
Earl Harris, President

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Michael Bottone, West Ward	Henry Martinez, East Ward
Anthony Carrino, North Ward	Donald Tucker, At-Large
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CREDITS

Design: Hamilton
Map: MPDO Division of Review & Planning
Typesetting: Kathleen Suarez
Text: Douglas Eldridge
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N.J.'s Largest City

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Casa Italiana, 958 South Orange Ave.

NAACP Cultural Center, 83 Elizabeth Ave.

Newark Community Center of the Arts, 89 Lincoln Park.

Newark Boys Chorus, 500 Orange St.

Institute of Jazz Studies, Rutgers University.

Garden State Ballet School, 45 Academy St.

This publication is made possible by funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) through the Mayor's Policy and Development Office (MPDO), under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

1977

EDUCATION

Total enrolled in schools, 107,000; includes 76,000 in Newark public schools and 7,600 Newark residents in college.

Median school years completed by Newark residents: 10. Percentage of population that has finished high school: 33.2%.

Schools: 67 elementary, 5 junior high, 8 senior high, 11 special, 24 private elementary, 3 county vocational, 20 private high, 5 colleges.

Public school enrollment: Elementary, 53,314; junior high, 5,319; senior high, 14,220; special, 1,775; total, 75,887.

Public school enrollment: 73% Black, 16% Hispanic, 11% other.

EMPLOYMENT

City labor force, 169,400

Total employed, 134,400

Unemployment rate, 17%(1977)

Of Newark residents who work, 15% are employed by government, 3% are self-employed, and 82% are employed by private business.

Largest areas of employment are, in descending order, manufacturing, retail stores, banking and insurance, health services, and transportation.

Largest employers: Anheuser-Busch, Bamberger's, Midlantic National Bank, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., Pabst Brewing Co., Prudential Insurance Co., Public Service Electric & Gas Co., Western Electric Co., Westinghouse Electric Corp. and Weston Instruments. More than 30 companies have more than 1,000 employes.

Of adult workers living in Newark, 50% work in the city, 14% work elsewhere in Essex County, 9% work in Union County, 3% work in New York, and 24% work elsewhere.

Of workers employed in Newark, 36% live in the city, 25% live elsewhere in Essex County, 11% in Union County, 6% in Hudson County and 22% live elsewhere.

City employes: Police Department, 1,626; Fire, 995; Public Works, 776; Health and Welfare, 360; Recreation and Parks, 165; Finance, 117; other agencies, 415. Total city employment, 4,444.

FINANCE

Total assessed valuation: $1,387,250,100.

Tax rate $9.25 per $100 of assessed valuation (1977).

Bonded debt: $142,494,000.

City operating expenses: $124,084,884.

Total city budget: $245,483,870.

Tax collections: $106,023,761 (1973).

GEOGRAPHY

Area, 24.14 square miles.

Altitude, 0 to 273.4 feet above sea level; average, 55 feet.

Latitude, 40°44'14"; longitude, 74°10'55".

GOVERNMENT

Founded 1666 by settlers from New England.

Queen Anne Charter, 1713.

Township of Newark, 1789.

Government by ward meeting, 1833.

City of Newark incorporation, 1836.

New City charter, 1857.

City Commission government, 1917.

Mayor-Council government, July 1, 1954.

Present government is Mayor-Council Plan C of the Optional Municipal Charter Law. The Mayor and 9 members of the Municipal Council (4 at-large and 5 from wards) are elected every four years; next municipal election 1978. Elections are nonpartisan.

HOUSING

Total housing units, 127,400. Owner-occupied, 19.6%; rented, 75.4%; vacant, 4%. Includes 11,893 one-family houses, and 20,199 two-family.

Since 1960, a total of 5,000 new units have been built or are in construction, with total value of $145 million. Some 68% of Newark housing units were built before 1940, and 35% are classified as substandard.

Public housing: 12,899 apartments and 2,746 units for elderly. A total of 11,049 families, with 32,560 persons, live in public housing.

HEALTH and HOSPITALS

Six major hospitals with 2,457 beds.

Beth Israel, 201 Lyons Ave., 497 beds.

Columbus, 495 N. 13th St., 125 beds.

Martland (N.J. College of Medicine and Dentistry), 65 Bergen St., 625 beds.

St. Michael, 306 High St., 404 beds.

St. James, 155 Jefferson St., 216 beds.

United Hospitals, 15 S. 9th St. and 89 Park Ave., 590 beds.

400 resident physicians and 148 dentists.

City-state ambulance service, plus five volunteer squads.

INCOME

Median income for all families and individuals (1970), $6,191.

Median Black income, $5,634; median Puerto Rican income, $4,983.

Families below poverty level (1970): Blacks, 11,097 (23.6%); Puerto Ricans, 1,962 (32.8%); total population, 16,771 (18.4%).

Families with incomes below $3,000 – 13,210.

Families with incomes above $25,000 – 1,545.

Families receiving social security, 15,383; public assistance, 16,877.

Effective buying income (1974): Total for city, $1,292,108,000; average per family, $7,622.

LANDMARKS

Plume House – Rectory of House of Prayer Episcopal Church (about 1710), 407 Broad St.

Sydenham House (early 1700s), 29 Old Road to Bloomfield.

Old First Presbyterian Church (1787-90), 820 Broad St.

Trinity Episcopal Cathedral (1743-1810), Broad and Rector Sts.

Lyons Farms Schoolhouse (1784), Newark Museum Garden.



City Hall (1906), 920 Broad St.

Essex County Court House (1907), High and W. Market Sts.

Grace Episcopal Church (1848), 950 Broad St.

St. Patrick's Pro-Cathedral (1849), Washington St. and Central Ave.

North Reformed Church (1859), 510 Broad St.

First Baptist Peddie Memorial Church (1890), 572 Broad St.

Sacred Heart Cathedral (1899-1954), Clifton and 6th Aves.

Ballantine Mansion – Newark Museum (1885), 43 Washington St.

Clark Mansion – North Ward Educational and Cultural Center (1870s), 346 Mount Prospect Ave.

Krueger Mansion – Scott Civic and Cultural Center (1888), 601 High St.

NOTABLES FROM NEWARK (Past and Present)

Writers: Stephen Crane, Philip Roth, Amiri Baraka (LeRoi Jones), Mary Mapes Dodge, Dore Schary, Albert Payson Terhune, Thomas Dunn English, Henry William Herbert, Washington Irving, Howard Garis, Nathan Heard.

Composers: Jerome Kern, Samuel A. Ward.

Entertainers: Sarah Vaughan, Jerry Lewis, Connie Francis, Vivian Blaine, Eva Marie Saint, Ritz Brothers, John Amos, Mort Lindsey, Jack Warden.

Inventors: Seth Boyden (patent leather), Rev. Hannibal Goodwin (flexible film), Edward Weston (electrical).

Industrialists: Louis Aronson, Edward Balbach, Moses Combs, William Mennen, Thomas Peddie, William Clark, Peter Ballantine.

Supreme Court Justices: Joseph Bradley, Charles Evans Hughes, William J. Brennan, Arthur Vanderbilt.

Governors: Franklin Murphy, Marcus L. Ward, William Pennington.

Other statesmen: Sen. Frederick Frelinghuysen, Vice President Aaron Burr, Rep. Peter W. Rodino, Jr.

Others: Capt. Robert Treat, founder of city; John Cotton Dana, librarian; James M. Baxter, educator; Aaron Burr Sr., founder of Princeton; Clara Maass, nurse; Dr. Harrison Martland, physician; Thomas McCarter, lawyer; Louis Bamberger, merchant; Hannah Caldwell and Joseph Hedden, patriots.

PARKS

25 acres per 10,000 residents.

County parks, 758 acres; city parks, 59 acres.

County parks and acreage: Branch Brook, 341; Weequahic, 311; West Side, 31; Vailsburg, 30; Ivy Hill, 19; Independence, 13; Riverbank, 11.

40 city parks and squares; largest is Military Park, [illegible] development.

4 outdoor swimming pools, 3 indoor pools, 2 ice skating rinks, 5 recreation centers, 71 Board of Education centers and playgrounds.

POPULATION

1666	200 (est.)	1910	347,469
1776	1,000 (est.)	1920	414,524
1800	6,000 (est.)	1930	442,337
1830	10,953	1940	429,760
1850	38,894	1950	438,776
1870	105,059	1960	405,220
1890	181,390	1970	382,288
1900	246,070	1975	339,568 (est.)

Ward population (1972): North, 76,561; East, 75,978; West, 76,105; South, 77,955; Central, 76,333.

Newark ranked 30th among U.S. cities in total population 1960, and 35th in 1970. Total population declined 5.6% in 1960s.

Population density: 17,170 per square mile.

Black population increased from 139,331 (34.4%) in 1960 to 207,458 (54.2%) in 1970. Newark has the 15th largest Black population among American cities.

Hispanic population in 1970 was 45,771 (11.9%) including 27,443 Puerto Ricans.

White population decreased from 265,889 in 1960 to 168,382 (44%) in 1970.

90% of Newark residents were born in U.S. In 1970 there were 40,104 foreign-born, and another 47,412 whose parents were foreign-born. Largest groups of 1st and 2nd generation Americans were from Italy (27,309), Cuba (8,331), Poland (6,215), Ireland (4,137) and Latin America (6,178).

129,498 residents (34%) under age 16 in 1970, and 30,469 (8%) over 65.

181,062 males and 201,355 females in Newark in 1970.

121,041 households; 90,641 were families and 30,400 were separate individuals. Average persons per household, 3.11.

Newark Metropolitan Area Population: 2,057,468 – 14th in U.S. (Includes Essex, Union, Morris and Somerset counties). Metropolitan area grew 9.9% in 1960s.

PORT NEWARK

Main channel 7,000 feet long, 685 feet wide, 35 feet deep. Berths for 34 ships. Newark has total waterfront of 13 miles on bay and river. Largest containership port in world. Leads U.S. ports in car and meat imports.

Port Newark and Port Elizabeth handle more than half of cargo in Port of New York. Total cargo handled: 11,000,000 tons per year.

CITY HALL HOT LINE...623-2000

PUBLIC WORKS

Streets – 382 miles paved, 8 miles unpaved.

Sewers – 394 miles.

Water mains – 527 miles.

Water consumption – 92 million gallons a day.

Street lights – 15,304.

Hydrants – 5,501.

Refuse – 877,000 cubic yards a year, including street litter.

City vehicles – 1,160.



STATUES

Seth Boyden by Karl Gerhardt, Washington Park.

Msgr. George Hobart Doane by William Noble, Rector Park.

Indian Group by C.B. Ives, Lincoln Park.

Abraham Lincoln by Gutzon Borglum, Essex County Courthouse.

George Washington by J. Massey Rhind, Washington Park.

Colleoni by J. Massey Rhind, Clinton Park.

Wars of America by Gutzon Borglum, Military Park.

John F. Kennedy by Jacques Lipchitz, Military Park.

VITAL STATISTICS

Birth rate: 16.9 per 1,000
Death rate: 8.7 per 1,000
Marriage rate: 5.9 per 1,000

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads – 450 trains and 24,000 rail passengers come into Newark daily. Railroads include Amtrak, Conrail (Penn Central, Erie Lackawanna, Reading, Central of New Jersey, New York and Long Branch), and Port Authority Trans-Hudson (PATH).

Buses – Largest private metropolitan bus company in nation. 80 bus lines make 6,000 trips daily and carry 56,000,000 passengers a year.

Subway – opened 1935 in bed of Morris Canal; 3.8 miles; 2,300,000 passengers a year.

Newark Union Motor Truck Terminal – largest in world; serves 240 trucking firms.

Seven major highways, including N.J. Turnpike, Garden State Parkway, and Routes 1 & 9, 21, 22, 78 and 280.

In 1970 census 12,297 Newark households reported more than 2 cars. Of those working outside their home, 66,718 took cars, 46,171 went by bus, 2,966 by rail, and 11,720 walked to their jobs.

Military Park garage, with three levels, serves 1,150 cars daily. ■

Highlights of History

17th CENTURY: The third oldest major city in the United States, Newark was founded in 1666 by 30 Puritan families from Connecticut. Led by Capt. Robert Treat, they sought religious freedom and cheap farmland in New Jersey. They purchased most of what is now Essex County from the Lenni Lenape Indians in 1667 for $750 worth of weapons, powder, clothing, liquor and supplies. They named the new community in honor of their pastor, Rev. Abraham Pierson, originally from Newark-on-Trent, England. They laid out two wide streets, Broad and Market, which form today's Four Corners. Newark was founded as a religious community, and in its early decades the village was synonymous with the church, which later developed into Old First Presbyterian. ■

18th CENTURY: The rural village became an incorporated town with a charter from Queen Anne in 1713. Its population became more diverse, and in the 1730s a second church – now Trinity Episcopal Cathedral – was formed by citizens rebelling at strict Puritan practices. Princeton University was founded at Old First Church in 1747. The first tanneries were opened, and leather became Newark's biggest industry by the end of the century. Lumber, stone and cider were other major products. Newark residents were badly divided by the American Revolution. George Washington's army retreated through Newark in November, 1776, on its way to the Delaware, and the town was later attacked and occupied by the British. After the war, new bridges were built to the East, and Old First completed its present edifice. ■

19th CENTURY: There were only 20,000 residents of Newark when it was incorporated as a city in 1836, but the population swelled to a quarter-million by 1900. The opening of the Morris Canal and two railroads in the 1830s spurred the growth of industry, and many inventors – including Thomas Edison – were active in Newark. Newark plants produced carriages, shoes, clothing, paint, food, beer and many other products. The humming factories attracted waves of immigrants, first from Ireland and Germany in the 1830s and '40s, and then from Italy and Eastern Europe toward the end of the century. Many local industries depended on markets in the South, and Newark residents were again deeply divided during the Civil War. Many leading firms and institutions were founded in the late 1800s. ■

20th CENTURY: The city's growth ended with the Depression of the 1930s, but its economic and social changes continued. By the late 1960s a majority of Newark's people were black, and sizable Hispanic and Portuguese populations developed. As manufacturing declined, Newark took on an expanding role in banking, insurance, government, education and transportation. More than $1 billion has been spent clearing old slums, constructing new housing, college campuses and office buildings, and developing the seaport and airport. But unemployment, poverty and discrimination persisted, and rioting in 1967 claimed 23 lives. On the positive side, the discredited city commission form of government was replaced with a Mayor-Council charter in 1954. And in 1970 Newark elected its first black Mayor, Kenneth A. Gibson; he was re-elected in 1974. ■

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P6

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Total retail sales:	1967-$709,600,000 1972-$701,390,000 1977-$833,228,000
Department store sales:	$1967-$105,539,000 1977-$ 80,274,000

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Present government is Mayor-Council Plan C of N.J. Optional Municipal Charter Law. Mayor and 9 members of Municipal Council (4-at-large and 5 from wards) elected every four years in nonpartisan elections. Next election May 1982.



HOUSING

Total housing units, 118,500. Owner-occupied, 30%, rented, 76%, vacant, 4%. 12,000 one-family houses, 20,000 two-family.

Since 1960 more than 5,000 new units have been built or are in construction, with total value over $150 million. Some two-thirds of Newark housing was built before 1940, and 10% of units are classified as substandard.

Public housing: 12,589 apartments, including 3,154 units for the elderly. A total of 11,089 families, with 30,615 persons, live in 14 projects with 180 buildings.



EDUCATION

Total enrolled in schools, 100,000; includes 65,000 in Newark public schools and 7,500 Newark residents in college.

Median school years completed by Newark residents: 10. Percentage of population that has finished high school: 33.2%.

Schools: 67 elementary, 5 junior high, 10 senior high, 11 special, 24 private elementary, 3 county vocational, 20 private high, 5 colleges.

Public School enrollment (1979): Elementary schools, 43,643; high schools, 16,307; special schools, 1,487; total for all schools, 61,438.

Public school enrollment: 71.7% Black, 18.8% Hispanic, 9.1% White, .4% other.

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Employed, 155,470

Unemployment rate, 12% (1979)

Of Newark residents who work, 15% are employed by government, 3% are self-employed, and 82% are employed by private business.

Largest areas of employment are, in descending order, manufacturing, retail stores, banking and insurance, health services, and transportation.

Largest employers: Anheuser-Busch, Bamberger's, Midlantic National Bank, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., Pabst Brewing Co., Prudential Insurance Co., Public Service Electric & Gas Co., Western Electric Co., Westinghouse Electric Corp. and Weston Instruments. More than 30 companies have more than 1,000 employees.

Of adult workers living in Newark, 50% work in the city, 14% work elsewhere in Essex County, 9% work in Union County, 3% work in New York, and 24% work elsewhere.

Of workers employed in Newark, 36% live in the city, 25% live elsewhere in Essex County, 11% in Union County, 6% in Hudson County, and 22% live elsewhere.

City employees: Police Department, 1,435; Fire, 993; Engineering, 492; Health & Welfare, 390; Water Utility, 343; General Services, 290; Finance, 133; Clerk & Council, 97; Administration, 87; other agencies, 292. Total city employment, 4,552.

FINANCE

Total assessed valuation: $1.1 billion.

Tax rate: $9.31 per $100 of assessed valuation (1979).

City operating expenses: $121,136,135.

Total city budget: $246,434,243.

Bonded city debt: $142,494,000.

HEALTH and HOSPITALS

Six major hospitals with 2,352 beds.

Beth Israel, 201 Lyons Ave., 497 beds.

College (N.J. College of Medicine and Dentistry), 100 Bergen St., 520 beds.

Columbus, 495 N. 13th St., 125 beds.

St. Michael's, 306 High St., 404 beds.

St. James', 155 Jefferson St., 216 beds.

United Hospitals, 15 S. 9th St. and 89 Park Ave., 590 beds.

400 resident physicians and 140 dentists.

State ambulance service, plus five volunteer first-aid squads.

INCOME

Median income for all families and invidivals (1970), $6,191.

Median Black income, $5,634; median Puerto Rican income, $4,983.

Families below poverty level (1970): Blacks, 11,097 (23.6%); Puerto Ricans, 1,962 (32.8%); total population, 16,771 (18.4%).

Families with incomes below $3,000 — 13,210.

Families with incomes above $25,000 — 1,545.

Families receiving social security, 15,383; public assistance, 16,877.

Effective buying income (1975): Total for city, $1.2 billion; median per household, $10,065.

LANDMARKS

Plume House — Rectory of House of Prayer Episcopal Church (about 1710), 407 Broad St.

Sydenham House (early 1700s), 29 Old Road to Bloomfield (Shown below).

Old First Presbyterian Church (1787-90), 820 Broad St.

Trinity Episcopal Cathedral (1743-1810), Broad and Rector Sts.

Lyons Farms Schoolhouse (1784), Newark Museum Garden.



City Hall (1906), 920 Broad St.

Essex County Court House (1907), High and W. Market Sts.

Grace Episcopal Church (1848), 950 Broad St.

St. Patrick's Pro-Cathedral (1849), Washington St. and Central Ave.

North Reformed Church (1859), 510 Broad St.

First Baptist Peddie Memorial Church (1890), 572 Broad St.

Sacred Heart Cathedral (1899-1954), Clifton and 6th Aves.

Ballantine Mansion — Newark Museum (1885), 43 Washington St.

Clark Mansion — North Ward Educational and Cultural Center (1870s), 346 Mount Prospect Ave.

Krueger Mansion — Scott Civic and Cultural Center (1888), 601 High St.

NOTABLES FROM NEWARK

(Past and Present)

Writers: Stephen Crane, Philip Roth, Amiri Baraka (LeRoi Jones), Mary Mapes Dodge, Dore Schary, Albert Payson Terhune, Thomas Dunn English, Henry William Herbert, Washington Irving, Howard Garis, Nathan Heard, Richard Wesley.

Composers: Jerome Kern, Samuel A. Ward.

Entertainers: Sarah Vaughan, Jerry Lewis, Connie Francis, Vivian Blaine, Eva Marie Saint, Ritz Brothers, John Amos, Mort Lindsey, Jack Warden, Gloria Gaynor.

Inventors: Seth Boyden (patent leather), Rev. Hannibal Goodwin (flexible film), Edward Weston (electrical), Thomas Edison.

Industrialists: Louis Aronson, Edward Balbach, Moses Combs, William Mennen, Thomas Peddie, William Clark, Peter Ballantine.

Supreme Court Justices: Joseph Bradley, Charles Evans Hughes, William J. Brennan, Arthur Vanderbilt.

Governors: Franklin Murphy, Marcus L. Ward, William Pennington.

Other statesmen: Sen. Frederick Frelinghuysen, Vice President Aaron Burr, Rep. Peter W. Rodino, Jr.

Others: Capt. Robert Treat, founder of city; John Cotton Dana, librarian; James M. Baxter, educator; Aaron Burr Sr., founder of Princeton; Clara Maass, nurse; Dr. Harrison Martland, physician; Thomas McCarter, lawyer; Louis Bamberger, merchant; Rev. John P. Washington, 1 of 4 chaplains killed on troopship in 1943.

PARKS

25 acres per 10,000 residents.

County parks, 756 acres; city parks, 39 acres.

County parks and acreage: Branch Brook, 341; Weequahic, 311; West Side, 31; Vailsburg, 30; Ivy Hill, 19; Independence, 13; Riverbank, 11.

40 city parks and squares; largest is Military Park, 6 acres. Another 16 acres of city parks in development.

4 outdoor swimming pools, 3 indoor pools, 2 ice skating rinks, 5 recreation centers, 71 Board of Education centers and playgrounds.

POPULATION

1666	200 (est.)	1910	347,469
1776	1,000 (est.)	1920	414,524
1800	6,000 (est.)	1930	442,337
1830	10,953	1940	429,760
1850	38,894	1950	438,776
1870	105,059	1960	405,220
1890	181,830	1970	381,930
1900	246,070	1977	324,238 (est.)

Ward population (1972): North, 76,561; East, 75,978; West, 76,105; South, 77,953; Central, 76,333.

Newark ranked 30th among U.S. cities in total population 1960, and 35th in 1970. Recent estimates rank Newark 41st in U.S.

Population density: 17,170 per square mile.

Black population increased from 139,331 (34.4%) in 1960 to 207,458 (54.2%) in 1970. Newark has the 15th largest Black population among American cities.

Hispanic population in 1970 was 45,771 (11.9%) including 27,443 Puerto Ricans.

White population decreased from 265,889 in 1960 to 168,382 (44%) in 1970.

90% of Newark residents were born in U.S. In 1970 there were 40,104 foreign-born, and another 47,412 whose parents were foreign-born. Largest groups of 1st and 2nd generation Americans were from Italy (27,309), Cuba (8,331), Poland (6,215), Ireland (4,137) and Latin America (6,178).

129,498 residents (34%) under age 16 in 1970, and 30,469 (8%) over 65.

181,062 males and 201,355 females in Newark in 1970.

121,041 households; 90,641 were families and 30,400 were separate individuals. Average persons per household, 3.11.

Newark Metropolitan Area Population: 2,057,468 — 14th in U.S. (Includes Essex, Union, Morris and Somerset counties). Metropolitan area grew 9.9% in 1960s.

The N.J. Department of Labor and Industry projects that Newark's 1980 population will be 310,500. The state estimates that the city will have 91,737 whites, a decrease of 79,345 since 1970, and 218,765 nonwhites, an increase of 7,500 in the last 10 years.



PORT NEWARK

Main channel 7,000 feet long, 685 feet wide, 35 feet deep. Berths for 34 ships. Newark has total waterfront of 13 miles on bay and river. Largest containership port in world. Leads U. S. ports in car and meat imports.

Port Newark and Port Elizabeth handle 10 million tons of cargo per year, more than half the total for Port of New York, New Jersey ports employ 7,500.

PUBLIC WORKS

Streets — 382 miles paved, 8 miles unpaved.

Sewers — 394 miles.

Water mains — 527 miles.

Water consumption — 92 million gallons a day.

Street lights — 15,806.

Refuse — 877,000 cubic yards a year, including street litter.

City vehicles — 850.

Pequannock Watershed — 35,000 acres in Morris, Passaic and Sussex counties.

STATUES

Seth Boyden by Karl Gerhardt, Washington Park.

Msgr. George Hobart Doane by William Noble, Rector Park.

Indian Group by C. B. Ives, Lincoln Park.

Abraham Lincoln by Gutzon Borglum, Essex County Courthouse.

George Washington by J. Massey Rhind, Washington Park.

Colleoni by J. Massey Rhind, Clinton Park.

Wars of America by Gutzon Borglum, Military Park.

John F. Kennedy by Jacques Lipchitz, Military Park.

Christopher Columbus by Giuseppe Ciocchetti, Washington Park.

Planting the Standard of Democracy by Charles Henry Niehaus, Lincoln Park (shown above).

VITAL STATISTICS

Birth rate:	16.4 per 1,000
Death rate:	7.9 per 1,000
Marriage rate:	5.9 per 1,000

CITY HALL HOT LINE....623-2000

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads — 450 trains and 24,000 rail passengers come into Newark daily. Railroads include Amtrak, Conrail (Penn Central, Erie Lackawanna, Reading, Central of New Jersey, New York and Long Branch), and Port Authority Trans-Hudson (PATH).

Largest private bus company in nation. 80 bus lines make 6,000 trips daily and carry 56,000,000 passengers a year.

Subway — opened 1935 in bed of Morris Canal; 3.8 miles; 2,300,000 passengers a year.

Newark Union Motor Truck Terminal — largest in world; serves 240 trucking firms.

Seven major highways, including N. J. Turnpike, Garden State Parkway, and Routes 1 & 9, 21, 22, 78 and 280.

In 1970 census 12,297 Newark households reported more than 2 cars. Of those working outside their home, 66,710 took cars, 46,171 went by bus, 2,966 by rail, and 11,720 walked to their jobs.

Military Park garage, with three levels, serves 1,130 cars daily. ■



Highlights of History

17th CENTURY: The third oldest major city in the United States, Newark was founded in 1666 by 30 Puritan families from Connecticut. Led by Capt. Robert Treat, they sought religious freedom and cheap farmland in New Jersey. They purchased most of what is now Essex County from the Lenni Lenape Indians in 1667 for $750 worth of weapons, powder, clothing, liquor and supplies. They named the new community in honor of their pastor, Rev. Abraham Pierson, originally from Newark-on-Trent, England. They laid out two wide streets, Broad and Market, which form today's Four Corners. Newark was founded as a religious community, and in its early decades the village was synonymous with the church, which later developed into Old First Presbyterian. ■

18th CENTURY: The rural village became an incorporated town with a charter from Queen Anne in 1713. Its population became more diverse, and in the 1730s a second church — now Trinity Episcopal Cathedral — was formed by citizens rebelling at strict Puritan practices. Princeton University was founded at Old First Church in 1747. The first tanneries were opened, and leather became Newark's biggest industry by the end of the century. Lumber, stone and cider were other major products. Newark residents were badly divided by the American Revolution. George Washington's army retreated through Newark in November, 1776, on its way to the Delaware, and the town was later attacked and occupied by the British. After the war, new bridges were built to the East, and Old First completed its present edifice. ■

19th CENTURY: There were only 20,000 residents of Newark when it was incorporated as a city in 1836, but the population swelled to a quarter-million by 1900. The opening of the Morris Canal and two railroads in the 1830s spurred the growth of industry, and many inventors — including Thomas Edison — were active in Newark. Newark plants produced carriages, shoes, clothing, paint, food, beer and many other products. The humming factories attracted waves of immigrants, first from Ireland and Germany in the 1830s and '40s, and then from Italy and Eastern Europe toward the end of the century. Many local industries depended on markets in the South, and Newark residents were again deeply divided during the Civil War. Many leading firms and institutions were founded in the late 1800s. ■

20th CENTURY: The city's growth ended with the Depression of the 1930s, but its economic and social changes continued. By the late 1960s a majority of Newark's people were black, and sizable Hispanic and Portuguese populations developed. As manufacturing declined, Newark took on an expanding role in banking, insurance, government, education and transportation. More than $1 billion has been spent clearing old slums, constructing new housing, college campuses and office buildings, and developing the seaport and airport. But unemployment, poverty and discrimination persisted, and rioting in 1967 claimed 23 lives. On the positive side, the discredited city commission form of government was replaced with a Mayor-Council charter in 1954. And in 1970 Newark elected its first black Mayor, Kenneth A. Gibson; he was re-elected in 1974 and again in 1978. ■